

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

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## MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

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# THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## The President of the University

TO

## THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Thirteenth of June,  
Nineteen Hundred Five.





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

President of Miami University

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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OXFORD, OHIO.

JUNE 13, 1905.



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# 1904 - President's Report - 1905

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*To the Honorable and Reverend the Trustees of Miami University:*

The President of the University has the honor to submit the following report for the academic year of 1904-05.

At the outset, let me extend official congratulations to the members of your body and to felicitate each and all of you upon the fact that during the year no serious affliction has come to any of you or to any of your immediate families. It is particularly gratifying to know that the Governor, in his wisdom, has seen fit to reappoint every member, whose term of office has expired, for another period of nine years in this great work. I voice the sentiment, I am sure, of all who are interested in the welfare of the institution when I express the hope that all of you may live to serve out your terms and that the coming years may be the best and happiest you have ever known in the service of "Old Miami."

It is no disparagement of the other members of this Board to single out the one who has served for forty-five years as a member of this body and for twenty-five years as its President, and to congratulate the institution that it still enjoys the unselfish service of one so thoroughly consecrated to all that concerns its welfare. We are particularly happy this season because it celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of the graduation of President Herron from our institution. Every member of this Board has been looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the privilege of participating in the celebration of this important anniversary of one who has done perhaps more than any other living man and than all men gone before him to maintain the good name and unsullied reputation of Miami University. All will join heartily with me in the prayer that Mr. Herron may live forever. If it be true that the works of men live after

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

them, he will live as long as Miami University is known among men and as long as the records of its achievements are remembered in heaven.

It is with no little satisfaction that I direct your attention to the record of the year just closing. It has been one of the best the institution has known in all its history.

### HEALTH OF STUDENTS

First of all giving consideration to the student body, it may not be out of place to say that from the physical standard, the year has been satisfactory. Aside from a few sporadic cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, there has been little serious illness among our students. The majority have been able, with a reasonable degree of regularity, to attend to their college duties.

Death, though, has entered our midst twice. It took from us a young man who was in college for the first time. Mr. John Ireton of Crosstown, Ohio, came to us last September as a graduate of the Williamsburg High School. He entered the Freshman Class of the College of Liberal Arts with high hopes and large expectations for a bright future. He was the only child of a justly proud father and mother. His mother drove with him to the railroad station the day he started for Oxford, and his father came with him to see him well started in his work. Scarcely two weeks of the term had passed by until he was called home by the death of his mother. A little later in the year, about the middle of the Fall Term, he was called home by the serious illness of an Uncle. Then in December, feeling somewhat indisposed, he himself went home hoping to recuperate in a few days. He never returned. He was taken with a fatal illness, contracted perhaps from his mother during her sickness, and died on the 26th of January. Thus out of a family of three, radiant with hope in September, only the grief stricken father was left in January. I am sure the sympathy of this body will go out to this father in his sad affliction, sitting as he does to-day in the midst of blasted hopes.

Miss Anna Clinton Williams, a Sophomore in the Normal College, from Chesterland, Ohio, died December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and four. She was ambitious for a more thorough preparation for her chosen profession of teaching and her untimely death was doubtless the result of over work.

**ATTENDANCE**

According to the last annual catalogue, it will be found that the total number of students enrolled for the collegiate year extending from the beginning of the Spring Term of 1904 to the close of the Winter Term of 1905 is seven hundred and twenty-four, divided as follows:

College of Liberal Arts.....	187
Normal College.....	163
Academy..	91
Summer School.....	355

This is a decrease from the attendance of the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that our Summer Session last year was much smaller in enrollment than the preceding Summer. There was an increase in the regular departments of work throughout the year, but the St. Louis Exposition proved, as it was prophesied it would, a very strong counter-attraction for the Summer Session.

It is cause for congratulation that we have seventy-five Freshmen in the College of Liberal Arts and fifty-nine in the Normal College. Our entering classes last September were unusually large and for the year to date, the enrollment is four hundred and thirty-three. Beginning with the Summer Session or 1904, it may be interesting to you to know that the distribution of our students by Counties from Ohio is as follows:

Adams.....	11	Allen .....	6
Auglaize.....	8	Brown.....	26
Belmont.....	1	Butler .....	162
Champaign .....	13	Clarke.....	11
Clermont.....	36	Clinton.....	9
Columbiana.....	1	Cuyahoga.....	1
Darke.....	21	Delaware.....	2
Defiance .....	2	Erie.....	2
Fayette.....	5	Franklin.....	4
Geauga.....	3	Greene.....	19
Hamilton.....	42	Hancock .....	1
Hardin.....	4	Henry.....	3
Highland.....	10	Huron.....	4
Knox.....	1	Lawrence.....	1
Licking.....	1	Logan .....	10
Lorain.....	2	Lucas.....	1

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Madison..... 12	Mahoning..... 3
Medina..... 1	Mercer..... 8
Miami..... 17	Montgomery..... 51
Muskingum..... 1	Ottawa..... 1
Paulding..... 4	Pickaway..... 3
Pike..... 1	Portage..... 1
Preble..... 32	Putnam..... 10
Ross..... 16	Scioto..... 6
Shelby..... 20	Summit..... 1
Sandusky..... 1	Union ..... 3
VanWert..... 3	Warren..... 11
Williams..... 2	Wood..... 13
Wyandot... .. 1	

In all fifty-Seven of the eighty-eight Counties of Ohio, you will observe, are represented. The distribution by states is as follows:

Kentucky..... 8	Illinois..... 3
Indiana..... 18	Iowa..... 3
New York..... 1	Pennsylvania ..... 4
Texas ..... 1	West Virginia ..... 1
Vermont..... 1	Ohio.....645

The breadth of the constituency of the University is still remarkably maintained if not extended. It is very gratifying indeed to know that so many of our students come from Butler, Preble, Montgomery and Hamilton Counties, but, when one remembers that statistics show that on the average two thirds of the attendance of even our largest universities come from within a radius of one hundred miles, it is certainly a noteworthy fact that Miami steadily brings a large number of its students from remote Counties and distant States and that such widely scattered public and private secondary schools are contributing to our enrollment. We certainly have a right as an institution of learning to regard our constituency as really national.

### CHARACTER OF STUDENTS

More pleasing, however, than the large enrollment I am able to report is the statement I bring concerning the character of our student body. It is very clear from the Registrar's books that the ideals of scholarship obtaining among most of our young people are very high. It is not merely the easier courses which are being selected. Some of the severest courses given in college, considering the nature of the subject covered, are among



## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

those most frequently chosen. The influence of a few students of high ideals of scholarship is one of the most effective agencies in making the scholarship of any class, but the main responsibility for securing thoroughness in scholarship must, without question, be laid upon the heads of the various Departments. There are some students who do poor work, and I regret to say that even great as has been the improvement along many lines, there are yet too many of our students who fail to realize the obligation that rests upon them for regular attendance upon college duties. The various Faculties can do and are doing much to remedy this condition and to secure a high grade of work, but at best, they can hardly furnish more than a vigorous check upon poor work and irregularity. The creation of really enthusiastic scholarship must rest with the individual teacher, and we have no reason to believe that this responsibility is less felt than formerly.

For now nearly a quarter of a century, your President has been dealing with young people in such relationships as these, and he has no hesitancy in declaring that, so far as moral ideals are concerned, he has never known a student body in all his experience that, in the main, has maintained loftier standards of character.

With so large a number of young people gathered together as have passed in and out of our halls throughout this year, it would hardly be expected that there would be no exceptions to the rule of life which regards high morality as its chief essential. It is but simple justice, however, to say that there are as few of these exceptions in this institution as are to be found in any institution of which the writer has any knowledge. But three or four students have been suspended for misconduct or poor work throughout the year. There has been little demand for the services of our Committee on Discipline. In fact, I think I may truthfully say that the past year has been one of the most peaceful and pleasant, so far as Faculty and student relations are concerned, that I have ever known here or anywhere. In the long run of successful college government of the highest type, men go back to the personal acquaintance and the personal influence that shall secure some real initiative on the part of the student himself. College education that is worthy to carry out the aim of the true college must thus more and more seek the hearty cooperation of the entire student body.

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

This is the ideal of government that has been held to with tenacity by the governing body of this institution. For some time, it has been in the mind of the President to suggest the establishment, in a more or less formal way, of a kind of Student Senate somewhat after the fashion of that at Bowdoin and Kenyon, made up in the main of officers elected by the student body, to whom could be brought the questions which chiefly concern the order and progress of the University. Your President is confident that the ideals of the students of Miami University are such as to insure a strong and cordial response to such a movement and to secure distinctively better results in certain respects than perhaps have yet been attained. Certain circumstances seem to make it unadvisable at the present time to attempt the immediate inauguration of such a Student Senate. The students, however, have been ready, without a single exception, to respond promptly to any appeal that has been made to them from the Chapel platform or personally, and so long as this delightful spirit obtains in the relations existing between students and President and Faculties, all the results that are desirable can be secured.

### FACULTIES

Throughout the year, the various members of our Faculties have been faithful to the work expected from them. It is pleasing to be able to report that no severe illness or affliction has come to the homes of any one of them and that all have been able, without serious interruption to attend to their college duties.

In accordance with the University System inaugurated three years ago, we have three Faculties, the Academy Faculty, directed by the Principal of the Academy, the Normal College Faculty, presided over by the Dean of the Normal College, and the College of Liberal Arts Faculty, controlled by the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Each presiding officer meets his Faculty at stated times and all work bearing directly upon the success of the particular college or school is given careful consideration. None of these Faculties have any power of legislation or to administer discipline. The purpose of their existence is the better to unify their work and to secure desirable classroom results. The University Council is a small body composed of the President, the two Deans, and three others appointed by the President of the University. This smaller body makes up a

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

sort of executive cabinet and considers in advance certain more important questions of legislation that are likely to come up before the larger body for consideration. The Council is a sort of predigestive organism formed for the purpose of preventing haste in action on important matters. The University Senate, composed of the three different Faculties, presided over by the President of the University, meeting the first Tuesday of each month, is the real legislative body of the institution. Before the University Senate come for final action all questions of change in course of study, all questions of discipline and general University policy. I am able to report that throughout the year the meetings of these various bodies composing our system, as well as the meetings of the general body itself, have been characterized by a spirit of harmony and fraternal good-will that have enabled us to work together in the effort to secure the very best results for the common good.

I doubt whether there is an educational staff in Ohio or the Middle West made up of more scholarly and enthusiastic teachers than compose the teaching body of Miami University. Our institution has stood throughout the years for the highest possible standards of teaching and it has been the effort of the present administration to hold up the ideals of the past in this regard. Every member of the board of trustees should cooperate most earnestly with the President to secure the permanency of tenure of our teaching force to the farthest possible limit consistent with the welfare of the institution. An institution that permits other colleges to come in and appropriate its strong teachers is pursuing a policy of ill advised economy, if it allows these teachers to go simply by reason of the fact that the competing institution sees fit to offer larger salaries than the institution then employing them is giving.

During the past year, by your action, our Professors have had their salaries increased \$200, and, while so much recognition was commendable, we have no reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact, for we are yet giving them much less than men of their preparation in any other line of professional work receive as a return for the investment made in their preparation. The small increase of the past year it is to be hoped is a guarantee that whatever else may suffer, that side of the work shall never be neglected. The President was encouraged by the promise made by this body last year in open meeting, in response

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

to his appeal, that the salaries would be increased again this year if possible. The budget has been arranged in such a way and the plans so made that it is possible. I hope that the Board of Trustees will rise courageously to this obligation and encourage the faithful teachers of the institution by the most substantial mark of appreciation it is possible to offer. Our maximum salary is lamentably small if we are to expect from our Faculties that progress in scholarship which implies possession of books and journals and attendance at the meetings of learned societies. If we are to ask of them that they worthily fill their place in the social life of the village and State, if we are to offer them the freedom from anxiety which will enable them to give their total personal force to the work of the University and to production in the lines of their specialization and that will enable them to contribute to the glory of the University by their reputation, we must speedily move in the direction of a minimum salary of \$2000 for our full professorships.

At this time, I am called upon to report a larger number of resignations to take effect at the close of the present college year than have been recorded for some time past.

After seventeen years of service, Prof. Roger Bruce Johnson, Ph. D., resigns the Chair of Philosophy to return to Princeton, his Alma Mater as a member of the faculty of that institution. Dr. Johnson, by his ripe scholarship, his rare teaching ability and his personal habits of investigation and study has been an inspiration to the students who have been privileged to sit in his classes throughout these years, and his place will be hard to fill. It is pleasing to know that in years gone he has refused tempting offers from other institutions to remain with us. We cannot now blame him for his desire to return to the institution which gave him his own collegiate training. It is no small honor to Miami that Princeton seeks its Faculty members in our institution.

Prof. Edward P. Thompson, A.M. who has held the Chair of Mathematics in this institution for twelve years, offers his resignation to take effect at the close of our approaching Summer Session. Prof. Thompson is a man of the very highest ideals of scholarship and character. He is a man of rare conscientiousness, and his devotion even to the smallest duties have won for him the admiration and high regard of all his colleagues. He is devoted to the line of his specialization, and his study of Mathe-

matics is not confined to the English Language. He goes into the Modern Languages which he reads readily and conducts his investigations in his chosen field where ever possible in the original. None who know Prof. Thompson know him but to respect him for his worth as a man and as a scholar and it is with a feeling akin to sadness that the recommendation of the acceptance of his resignation is made.

Mr. James Madison Chapman, who since 1895 has been Instructor in Elocution in this institution, offers his resignation to take effect at the close of the present academic year. He is a man enthusiastic for the work of his chosen field and generous in his dealings with his students and associates. He has the assurance of the best wishes of all connected with the institution, and I recommend that his resignation be accepted.

Not content with taking Dr. Johnson, the authorities of Princeton have once more swooped down upon us and called Prof. McIlwain, of the Chair of History, from our Faculty to theirs. Prof. McIlwain has been with us but two years. During that time, however, he has shown himself to possess the instinct of the real scholar and the true teacher and has devoted himself most zealously to the work of building up his Department. He, too, is a graduate of Princeton and came to us after a period of post-graduate work at Harvard. There is no young man of all my acquaintance in the country who gives promise of a larger career in the field of History than Prof. McIlwain, and his departure will mean a distinct loss to our institution. I have written to President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University somewhat jestingly, to the effect that we would never again, in building up our Faculties, take a Princeton man, for, without exception, all the Princeton graduates who have come into the Miami Faculty have been called back in course of time to membership in the Faculty of their Alma Mater. Prof. Parrott and Prof. Cameron were taken some years ago and now Dr. Johnson and Prof. McIlwain go the same way. I recommend that the resignation of Prof. McIlwain be accepted and that hereafter we keep forever floating the flag of warning against Princeton University.

While it is depressing to announce these resignations, it is refreshing to be able almost in the same breath to make recommendations of men so worthy to be their successors. As the successor of Dr. Johnson, in the Chair of Philosophy, I have the

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

honor to recommend to your body for this Chair the appointment of Prof. Elmer E. Powell, Ph. D. Dr. Powell's academic education began in the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was continued in Boston University School of Theology, from which he secured the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology, and in the Universities of Halle and Bonn, Germany, from the latter of which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Magna Cum Laude. His special studies in Philosophy and Psychology were begun in the University of Michigan and were continued in connection with his theological studies as a graduate student under Prof. Borden P. Bowne of Boston University. During a protracted sojourn in Italy, he found opportunity to gratify his ruling interest of making a careful study of Rosmini, the most important Italian Philosopher of the nineteenth century, and by writing an expository and critical essay on his Philosophy for Prof. Bowne. When, on account of failing health due to overwork, he resigned his position in Rome, he went to Germany. There in the University of Halle and Bonn, he devoted himself to the study of German Philosophy and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Magna Cum Laude, at Bonn as before stated. His examination and promotion had the distinction of special mention in the Cologne Gazette of March 18th, 1899, which said among other things that "both his oral examination and his written dissertation won for him the special commendation of the Faculty." In order to get in touch with new developments in Psychology, after returning to this country, he spent some time at Harvard University, working in the Psychological Laboratory and the Library. Dr. Powell is the author of a small volume published in German as one of the Erdman Series of Monographs, and is writing a larger and more important work, now about completed, to be published in English. The Monograph has been noticed in the American Journal of Theology and in the Philosophical Review. The Philosophical Review has recently appointed Dr. Powell to write the notices of Philosophical books published in the Italian Language.

At present, Dr. Powell is occupying the chair of Modern Languages in Franklin and Marshall College. As the result of his ten years' sojourn in Europe, he speaks Italian, French and German as fluently as English, and it is due him to explain why he is not at the present time teaching Philosophy. Upon his return from

abroad, no eligible position in Philosophy presented itself, and, as he was unwilling to be without remunerative employment, he accepted the present position, for which his practical knowledge of the Languages abundantly qualified him. He has never, however, regarded it as any other than a temporary occupation while seeking a Chair of Philosophy, and has devoted his leisure time to further studies in that field. During his stay there, to my personal knowledge, several offers of positions in Philosophy have come to him, but most of them have involved financial sacrifices which he could not afford. Dr. Erdman, of the University of Bonn, perhaps one of the greatest Philosophers living writes that "Dr. Powell has been my student in Halle and in Bonn from the fall of 1896 to 1899. During these years, he has attended my lectures and taken part in my seminary exercises. On a basis of an oral examination, passed *Magna Cum Laude*, and on a comprehensive and excellent dissertation on Spinoza's Conception of God, he was promoted to the Doctor's degree in March of this year at the University of Bonn. During these years, I have become acquainted with him in nearer personal intercourse, finally also as a member of the Philosophical Club and as participant in discussions of Bradley's Appearance and Reality.

Dr. Powell professes a many sided philosophical culture; of his methodological training, his dissertation is sufficient evidence.

He is penetrated as few are by an earnest and deeply moral religious spirit; is of the strictest conscientiousness and of most reliable thoroughness. He is excellently qualified to fill efficiently a University Chair in Philosophy."

Dr. Borden P. Bowne writes of Dr. Powell: "He was a student with me and has rare educational equipment for work and long experience in teaching: I should expect him to do well in the Chair of Philosophy. He has read widely in the history of speculation. His thesis was on the Philosophy of Spinoza and was an able discussion."

President Edwin H. Hughes of DePauw University writes concerning Dr. Powell: "I have known him for sixteen years. He is in every way a strong man. He ought to be teaching Philosophy. He has an excellent appearance, is splendidly equipped by special preparation, is a person of thorough integrity, has a natural philosophical mind and is altogether a man to be preferred for your work. I would have brought him here a year ago if I could have given him enough salary. I say simply that

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

you can feel absolutely safe in bringing Dr. Powell into your Faculty. I have no reservations in making this statement."

Among a large number of candidates for this Chair, I selected Dr. Powell because I have known for some years of his peculiar fitness for this work, and I may say to you that, after a personal interview with him, my previous good impressions were strengthened rather than diminished and my own judgement was reinforced by that of my colleagues who met him. I think in Dr. Powell we have the best possible successor for Dr. Johnson, and I earnestly hope you will elect him.

As a successor to Prof. Thompson in the Chair of Mathematics, I am equally clear as to the man I desire to recommend. When I found that Prof. Thompson was to leave us, I made a pilgrimage among various institutions of the West and Northwest to visit the class rooms of mathematics men and to see them teach. I went to Northwestern University, to the University of Minnesota and to the University of Illinois. I saw men from other institutions but none impressed me so favorably as Prof. Arthur Graham Hall, Ph. D. Associate Professor of Mathematics in the University of Illinois. Prof. Hall is a man of striking personality, of remarkable enthusiasm and of rare scholarship. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he taught for a number of years, and is a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Leipsic in Germany. He has a rare gift in holding the attention of his classes in what is usually considered as a very dry subject, and I earnestly hope that my choice of him for this important Chair will be confirmed by your honorable body.

Several plans have been in mind for the Chair of History, but Prof. McIlwain's resignation coming at rather a late hour found me more unprepared than I was to fill the other vacancies. The Chair of History is the one that I myself occupied for a number of years in a western college, and I have it in mind to recommend that my title the coming year be that of President and Professor of History, and that I be instructed to find an Assistant Professor in this Department. This will enable me to direct the work and perhaps teach one class myself. The rest of the work will be done by the Assistant. This will give me a year's time to cast about in search of a man to assume the full professorship. For the position of assistant professor of History I recommend the appointment of Proj. J. E. Bradford, A. M., now instructor in history and Principal of Media-Wever Academy at



## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Media, Ill. Prof. Bradford is a graduate of Monmouth College and has pursued graduate work in History at Chicago University. I regard him as a worthy man of successful experience.

To succeed Mr. Chapman, I am very happy to recommend Mr. Arthur Loren Gates. Mr. Gates is a graduate in the regular college course of Northwestern University and won the distinction of being elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is just now completing his work as a student in the Cumnock School of Oratory of Northwestern University, from which he graduates this month. Mr. Gates was here in person and I had the privilege of hearing him read. He is highly recommended by Prof. Cumnock, who is universally recognized as an authority on public speaking, and I feel sure that he is the right man for this place. It is my desire, and I think the desire of my colleagues, that the Chair of Public Speaking shall be something more than mere mechanical Elocution. It should be directed by a man of the highest possible culture, whose knowledge of literature and logic will enable him to do something more than to teach gesture and voice gymnastics. He must be a man who is able to take the original productions of students and to criticise them from the standpoint of a master rhetorician. Such a man I believe we will find Prof. Gates to be, if the recommendation of the President is confirmed.

A little more than a year ago, your Board conferred upon the President the authority to select a Dean of Women. I congratulate the University upon the fact that it is possible to recommend the appointment of Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, recently Dean of Oxford College, to this responsible position. Miss Hamilton is well known in Oxford College circles and beyond the limits of our own community as a young woman of rare scholarship, of many accomplishments, of beautiful life and of unusual executive ability. With our girls directed by her, we may rest secure in the assurance that their best interests will be thoroughly and wisely safeguarded.

According to a recommendation adopted by the Board a year ago, the Department of Manual Training in connection with the Ohio State Normal College will be established at the opening of the college year next September. This will be a most important feature of the work connected with the training of teachers. I hope to recommend an instructor for this department before your adjournment.

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Miami University is not a church institution and yet, recognising the fact that our students come from different churches and need in the local churches of Oxford the inspiration of their teachers of the week as fellow worshipers, I have sought wherever it was possible to do so, without sacrifice of scholarship or teaching ability, to distribute these new appointments among the several churches. Dr. Powell, whom I have recommended for the Chair of Philosophy, is a Methodist minister. Dr. Hall is a lay reader of the Episcopal Church, and Prof. Gates, and Miss Hamilton are Presbyterians. Prof. Bradford is an ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church.

You may be interested in knowing that next year our Faculty will be distributed in church membership as follows:

Presbyterians.....	12
Methodists .....	8
Christians .....	2
Episcopalians.....	3
Congregationalists.....	1
United Presbyterians.....	1

To our list of Presbyterians, may be added the Librarian and the Assistant Librarian, bringing the number up to fourteen, and, if we add the Secretary and her Assistant, the total number is sixteen. The instructor in Manual Training will belong to some evangelical church. The Treasurer of the University is a United Presbyterian, so it appears that the different churches will be well represented.

The Faculties, during the past year, have been more occupied with the work of construction than with that of destruction, more concerned with establishing the reforms of the last few years upon a sure foundation than with initiating new experiments in teaching or administration.

### THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the University has been a sort of pilgrim and stranger on the earth. Such an official in these days is expected to be a man of all work. He ought to be preeminently a teacher, he must be a preacher, a public speaker and a gatherer of coin. His work almost necessarily includes teaching, general executive and financial work, the constant study of the greater and smaller needs and possibilities of the University as a whole, and considerable work

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

of various kinds in the outside representation of the institution. Where all parts of the work press, it is not always easy to know how wisely to devote one's time. On every side of the work, considerable gains would be possible, if more time could be given. It is to be hoped that the coming year the President can be brought into more intimate contact with the students through class room association. It is a calamity to any institution when the President ceases to be a teacher and becomes simply a commercial man. Teaching should not be a hindrance to presidential work, but rather an important aid to it.

Quite a little direct financial work has been undertaken that has not borne much fruit, but the President supposes that the most important contribution in this line is to be made in the more direct way of winning interest and confidence in the University. In this larger sense, he trusts that his outside work has not been wholly unavailing. The constitution of our University System as hereinbefore described has abundantly justified itself, and the problem of adjusting the work of the Normal College and that of the College of Liberal Arts to each other is being rapidly and satisfactorily solved.

### ACADEMY.

The Academy, under the supervision of Mr. Lantis as Principal, has filled the place expected of it and gives promise of larger usefulness in the future. It is absolutely necessary to provide the boys and girls who come from the country districts, in some of our State institutions, with the preparatory schools necessary to get them ready for college. The Academy of Miami University is doing this work and we propose with the coming year to inaugurate a thorough system of classification in the Academy and the graduation of its members on the completion of their course. This will give this Department of our institutional work the individuality that will command self-respect and the respect of others.

### NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Normal College, under the direction of Dean Minnich, has taken the high ground this year that was expected as a natural result of the careful foundation laying of the two preceding years. The Dean has spared no effort to place his college in the position to which it is entitled with the public school men of Ohio, and it is but simple justice to say that he has succeeded

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

well. The enrollment may not have been all that was expected by the friends of the institution or all that the Dean or the President and their associates hoped for, and yet there has been a steady growth in the matter of attendance until now it seems safe to prophesy that the coming year will see a very much larger number present than the Normal College has heretofore known. Those who graduate from the Normal College are greatly in demand as teachers, by the progressive schools of Ohio, and, if we had five times as many graduates as we send out this year, it would be easy to find positions for them. There is a demand for well prepared teachers and Dean Minnich and his associates are getting ready to supply that demand. It is gratifying to be able to report that many who complete their work in the Normal College continue without interruption their work in the College of Liberal Arts and secure, in addition to their professional work, the degree that is necessary to give them the highest possible educational standing. The Normal College, too, or the College of Education, as it will henceforth, by vote of the University Senate, be known, giving this same degree, offers an opportunity to those who desire to avail themselves of it, to continue their professional preparation in connection with their liberal studies up to the time of final graduation from the four years' course.

### COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The College of Liberal Arts, directed by Dr. Hepburn, has enjoyed the most prosperous year of all its history. Real progress seems to have been made during the year in clearing up in the minds of many the true function of the college. The feeling of misgiving and fear on the part of the colleges of the country that seemed rather prevalent two or three years ago has been considerably dissipated. It is only required that the indispensable services already rendered to the life of the Union and needing continuously to be rendered by the colleges should be fairly recognized to make it impossible for men to suppose that either secondary schools on the one hand or the university on the other can take the place of the American college. No more enthusiastic sessions were held at the recent Congress of Arts and Sciences than that in the interest of the colleges, and college and university men alike seemed to be ready to agree as to the permanent and indispensable value of the college as furnishing to a degree not true of any other institution the social leaven of the Union.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Doubtless discussion of this kind has not yet had an end, but the full work of the college with its entire four years' course is, I hope, forever established as indispensable, and in its general grasp of the distinctive college ideal, it may be well doubted whether the college of Liberal Arts of Miami University has ever been outdone by any other college. Just how far the distinctive function of the College requires limitation in numbers is a point not easy to determine, but it is obvious that a number of the colleges are making earnest and vigorous attempts to keep the highest college ideals among much larger bodies of students than the old college perhaps ever contained. One thing at least must be clear to all who do not wish to self-deceive themselves concerning this work of the college, viz., that its function cannot be prescribed by any machinery, however indirect it may be. The work of the college depends preeminently upon vital personal contact. The changes that are made in the increasing growth of the college should be aimed at making it possible to retain at every point this indispensable touch of the personal element. The change from the old methods of instruction under which teachers, pupils and textbooks made a college, to the modern method demanding expensive and costly apparatus, libraries and equipment has now been made in every institution of the first rank. The recitations have given place to the lecture, the experiment by the professor to the experimental research by the student; the few orations have been displaced by daily practice in writing English. Passive reception of knowledge has yielded to the active search for truth, and much of the work formerly done in the Freshman year has been crowded back into the secondary school. Whether in this transition, there is loss as well as gain, we need not here discuss. I am firmly convinced that we must never lose the college in the university, but even the pure college cannot pursue the simple inextensive methods of fifty years ago. The type of manhood produced by the authoritative inculcation of the last century was suited to its age, but would be utterly out of adjustment to the age now dawning. Our attitude as a college is conservative. We may have yielded somewhat to the temptation to adopt the system of unlimited electives, but this year we have, by the revision of our courses of study, swung back in the other direction. We have increased our requirements for admission, cheerfully accepting possible reduction of numbers for the sake of increasing efficiency in work. We cannot, however, go back to

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

the old idea and have intellectual staples prescribed for all. The phrase, a cultivated man may, as a great leader has told us, now require a new definition. Certainly the method by which education is acquired has vastly changed since the day when we studied astronomy without a telescope, chemistry without a laboratory, history without charts or documents, and geology on a blackboard. We cannot retreat; we must go forward cautiously, with scrutiny, with deliberation—but we must go.

Our course of study has been revised during the year and the requirements of admission raised from twelve to that of fifteen credits. In the College of Liberal Arts and in the College of Education, it has been provided that a student will graduate upon the successful completion of 186 hours of work. The work in these colleges consists of required work, group work and free electives. The required studies amount to 75 hours of work, the group studies to 54 and the free electives to 57 hours. In the College of Education, 31 hours of these 57 are required in education. The work of the Freshman year in both colleges is required throughout. The student will usually take as the required work in each of the branches named hereafter, the most elementary subjects offered, as these form in most cases the necessary basis for further advancement in the same subject. As required studies, each student must take in

Biology or Chemistry.....	9	hours
English .....	15	“
Modern Language, Latin, Greek, French or German.....	18	“
History.....	6	“
Logic and Psychology .....	9	“
Mathematics .....	9	“
Elocution .....	3	“
Gymnasium .....	6	“

GROUP WORK. There are fourteen departments from which the student can select his group studies. These departments are as follows:

Biology and Geology.	History.
Chemistry.	Latin.
Economics and Sociology.	Mathematics and Astronomy.
Education.	Natural History.
English.	Philosophy.
German.	Physics.
Greek.	Romance Languages.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

A student's group comprises twenty-seven hours of work in each of any two of the above departments, or eighteen hours in each of any three. After choosing the departments in which his group work shall be done, the student is at liberty to select any subjects from the list of those offered in these departments to make up the required eighteen or twenty-seven hours, except in so far as his choice may be restricted by necessary sequence of studies and by the schedule. We urge our students to plan their work in consultation with the professors in charge of the different departments.

**FREE ELECTIVES.** The required studies and group work together amount to one hundred and twenty nine hours. The student takes the remaining fifty-seven hours in free electives. Any subject open to a student in the College of Liberal Arts or in the College of Education, outside of the departments in which he does his group work, may be taken as a free elective, provided the student's previous work qualifies him to pursue the subject and the schedule permits. A sufficient variety of electives is offered to meet the reasonable demands of an undergraduate course, and to enable the student to select his work with a view to the profession or calling he has in contemplation. In order to insure thorough work and discourage too great variety in the topics studied, electives are required to be chosen with the advice and consent of the Faculty concerned with a view of systematizing and giving intelligent direction to the work. We believe that it is wise to do as we have done in making the work of the Freshman year required. Students in college for the first time scarcely know their own powers or their own inclinations sufficiently to determine upon the proper line of elective studies. This year of required work lays the foundation for the superstructure of specialization. We do not forget, however that it is not the purpose of the college to prepare for business or for profession. The college rather has as its object the development of human faculties to the point where specialization of an intelligent character is possible. The group work enables a student to test his own powers along certain lines, and to determine, while he is in college, his fitness for one or two or three lines of work, while at the same developing broadly along other lines. Believing this to be the object of undergraduate work, the University Senate has, after much care, adopted this course of study, expecting good results therefrom. We do not believe that the last word

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

has been said on courses of study. We do not flatter ourselves that we may not have to revise another year. We have however, a definite ideal and are seeking to realize it.

### ART.

The work in Art, presented under the direction of a special teacher, this last year for the first time, has abundantly justified its establishment. Miss Robinson will report upon the class work of a general character done with the students of the Normal college, and upon the special newspaper illustrative work done by those who are interested in that line of study. It is impossible to commend too highly the good results of the work secured under Miss Robinson's direction.

### MUSIC.

The Department of Music is comparatively new in Miami University, but it has during the past two years, under the direction of Dr. Myers, proven itself to be no insignificant feature of our college life. Few subjects are so essential to genuine education as Music. No public school could exist without it. It is now one of the subjects offered for entrance to some colleges. No private school, which ignored it, could command any patronage. We all know that by the Greeks, it was esteemed one of the most important subjects in the training of youth. At the same time, there is no other subject which is so difficult to correlate with the other discipline of the curriculum. To command the intellectual respect of a University by the severity of its work and yet to be true to its own sentimental and aesthetic aims is the difficult task set for such a Department. Music is neither language nor science nor history, or rather it is all of these together. It is obedience, cooperation, harmony, aspiration, religion, all elements vital to the growth of young people. These facts we have tried to realize, and realizing them, have given to Music for the first time the recognition that is its due, for credit in our new course of study.

### MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

There has been much disputation among educators in recent years as to the value of Manual Training, but, in the public school work and in many of our larger institutions, it seems to have come to stay. It must be recognized that the hand may be so trained as to mean to the student large intellectual culture and discipline.



## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Domestic Science is not alone practical. It has large practical value and is disciplinary as well.

Just how large a place these subjects should be given in college curricula is still a question in the minds of many who are giving the question thoughtful consideration. There is no doubt, however, that there is a demand for this work in the public schools, and, as before indicated, following the report adopted by your body last year, we shall recommend the employment of a teacher of Manual Training and the establishment and equipment of this Department for the coming year.

### TECHNICAL TRAINING.

There is beyond any question a growing demand on the part of the public at large for experts in the several lines of mechanical industry. In obedience to this demand, technical schools have sprung up all over the country. While beyond any question the work of such schools should be offered to graduates rather than to undergraduates, yet the fact remains that the undergraduate institutions must, so far as is consistent with the old and generally accepted ideal of college work, prepare for the technical work of the graduate schools.

Our department of Physics, under the direction of Dr. Culler, as established now in the new addition to Brice Hall, will afford an opportunity for preliminary training in this line that Miami before has never been able to offer to its students.

### GREEK.

The question as to what is to become of the classics is one that has greatly concerned the minds of those who believe that the study of Latin and Greek will always be one of the essentials of true culture. At Miami, where the classic ideal has strongly obtained throughout the years, it is hard to concede that Latin and Greek can well be dispensed with. So much of the Latin work is required that it is scarcely a problem for us, but, in this day of free electives, the Greek has severely suffered. During the term just closing, we have had but three students pursuing college Greek. Whether that small number justifies the retention of a full professor is a grave question in the minds of many who are seeking the largest possible returns upon the investment of University moneys. There is no question in the mind of the President but that the Department should be continued, and it

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

is his opinion that it should be continued for the coming year at least, under the direction of a full professor as now. I suggest, however, that this entire subject be referred to a special Committee of the Board, and that Dr. Eckels, the Head of the Department, be invited to meet with this Committee for a careful consideration of the subject prior to its report.

### GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium, under the direction of Prof. Stone, has been more generously patronized this year than ever before. Our Department of Physical Training holds a close relation to the mental and moral health of the students, and the excellent work done by the Director of that Department is worthy of the most cordial support of your body. I recommend the same appropriation for Gymnasium support as was given last year. It is yet problematical how best to present the work of this Department. With some of us who have studied the matter somewhat at close range, it is yet an unsolved question whether the work should be elective or required. At present, it is altogether required. Personally, the President is coming more and more to be of the opinion that large required classes, going through striking gymnastic drills, excite the interest and applause of the public, but that the real work is done largely with the small group or with the individual, by studying his weaknesses, apprehending his need, kindling his ambition, prescribing some regimen and gradually making over his muscular and nervous system. In this kind of work, a variety of exercises is essential to meet various needs. The development of indoor and track athletics during the year has been highly gratifying. The tendency of the greater and more popular sports is often to develop a highly trained team of a few men and to reduce the rest of the college to spectators and shouters. We need not less interest in intercollegiate games, but far more interest in those varied forms of indoor and outdoor sport, where the public excitement is usually less, but where the benefit to the student may be far more.

### ATHLETICS.

We have not an athletic record during the year just closing of which we can be particularly proud. Last Autumn, we started in firm in the determination that professionalism must be weeded out of Miami University. We succeeded entirely, but we did not win a single game of foot-ball. This is quite a humiliating ex-

perience to an institution that, two years before, had borne away in triumph the pennant of Southwestern Ohio. There is no question that vexes the mind educational more than this same question of college athletics. In the gatherings of college presidents and professors, this is the subject always most prominent and productive of the most interesting discussions. Some benefits have resulted from these discussions no doubt. Frank and fearless debate, even though we cannot reach unanimous conclusions, is far better than tame acquiescence. All the colleges of the country have been greatly benefitted by these discussions. Every college president and professor to whom I have listened in public during the last year has insisted that none but bona fide legitimate students in college, without any remuneration of any kind, should be allowed to play upon the intercollegiate athletic teams. Most of these men, high in college authority, have insisted that in their own institutions none but this class of men have been allowed to play. It is hard not to become cynical when listening to such pharisaical profession of righteousness.

Our own students played during the year with a prominent neighboring institution which in other years, it has always defeated. The statement was made to us by our students that on the team of this particular institution men were playing who had been imported purely for this purpose. It was further stated that the President of that institution had said to his coach that, if they were to have a team, it must be a winning team and that he had no further directions than that to give. This same college president told me, with tears in his eyes, after the season was over, that he very much feared that there were men who had played on the team of his institution that were not properly entitled so to play.

In the very first game of the season, one of the prominent institutions of Ohio presented, in advance, to the authorities of Miami a list of players which included one man that was known to us to be, without question, a professional player. We were able to prove that he had participated in foot-ball games in former years for pay. The President of that institution, to his honor be it said, wrote to your President, saying that this man should not play. His Faculty Committee on Athletics, with great pretensions of righteousness, insisted that they wanted no man to play against whom there was the slightest taint of suspicion. Their sanctified expressions were enough to bring tears to the eyes of a man easily affected. Notwithstanding all this, how-

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

ever, they insisted on playing their man of shady athletic character until they found that we would not play the game with him in it. Throughout the rest of the season, this man, who was beyond any question a professional, was played with becoming regularity.

Many colleges of the country, realizing that their rules were being evaded have proceeded to change, but always in the direction of greater stringency. Amherst, after trying laxer rules for a time, has, at the request of the students, gone back to the old requirements. Harvard and Dartmouth have adopted additional regulations against so-called professionalism. Almost all the great Western Universities have united in a vigorous attempt to secure amateurism in college sport. In spite of all these rules, however, the anxiety of the Faculties, as well as the anxiety of the students, has led to a violation of these rules, so that it were better if there had never been any rule. Nothing is more productive of the growth of anarchy and disrespect for law in the facile minds of students than to see the violation of law winked at by those who make the law.

The University of Wisconsin has served notice on the Universities of Minnesota and Michigan that henceforth they propose to be absolutely clean in matters athletic, and that, unless the two institutions addressed declare their purpose to purify themselves, henceforth there shall be no intercollegiate athletic relations existing between them. This is high ground to take, but it must be taken if we are to make college athletics subserve the end for which they were established, viz., the all around development of all the students.

It is a sad commentary upon the morality of any college, when its legitimate students are compelled to stand aside and give way to paid experts in order to win games, or when it is necessary for them to have a "pull" in order to find places on college teams.

The President of this institution confesses that it is far from pleasant to him to have the students of an institution otherwise prosperous go out and every time come back defeated. It is better, however, that such should be the result than that there should be sacrifice of principle to mere expediency. For a little while longer, we will try to hold to the ideals we have established for ourselves, and, if we find others that are unwilling to meet us on the same level, we will either adopt the same plans that they adopt or else abandon intercollegiate athletics altogether. If we

adopt their methods of professionalism, we will not adopt them secretly, but will let it be known to the world that we are doing in the open what other institutions are cowardly doing under cover. It is not likely that we will choose this alternative. It would be far better for our institution to abandon athletics entirely than to reduce college games to the level of professional sport.

### LIBRARY.

The plans for the establishment of a new library are now so well known that they scarcely need further elaboration. Our great need is a general University Library building. We must mention this year after year until we obtain our great desire. The crowded condition of our present room, the lack of light, ventilation, room for study or even for books is known to all of us.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has put a library within our grasp if only we will take it. He offers forty thousand dollars for a building on condition that we raise forty thousand dollars for endowment. I have appealed to our Alumni and am chagrined beyond expression to be compelled to say that the majority of them have responded by declining with thanks to contribute. I refuse to believe that there are any of our Alumni who could not, with a little sacrifice, give at least \$20 a year for five years to so laudable an undertaking. Miami University is not supported by any ecclesiastical organization, and its dependence for all support, aside from that given by the State, must be upon its Alumni. Every institution that I am acquainted with has made larger drafts upon the loyalty of its graduates and former students than Miami has done. Ours have given practically nothing. It is very easy to be loyal to an institution so long as loyalty consists in eating, drinking and cheering. This sort of loyalty, however, will never work to the upbuilding of a college and to the extension of its influence. A few members of our Alumni Association and a large number of our Faculty and some friends have given liberally. The vast majority, be it said to their shame, have given nothing. What could be more discouraging to a President than such an attitude as this manifested by those who should love the institution that graduated them as they love their own lives? We have a right to expect that our Alumni will seize the first opportunity to give to their Alma Mater as freely as she has given to them. Unless

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

they do this, and that right speedily, we shall degenerate rather than grow and we shall be an institution of the backwoods rather than of the progressive type. I speak plainly, but in such a crisis plain speaking is needed. Personally, I do not care to serve an institution whose graduates are not sufficiently interested to give a mere pittance for its advancement. Oberlin College has what is known as the Living Endowment Association. Every graduate is expected to put Oberlin College on the list of his benevolences, and in this way large support is given to the institution. Yale has a similar system. If Miami is to grow it must be because the love of its sons is made manifest in a substantial way that contributes to its growth and development. If I have spoken plainly, I have spoken no more plainly than I feel. I could not be true to you, nor true to myself if I said less. The time has come for action. A million dollars, instead of forty thousand dollars, endowment should be raised and that right speedily by those who are proud to own Miami as Alma Mater.

I suggest, in connection with the work of the Alumni Association, the establishing of an annual holiday to be known as Founders' Day. The particular season of the year when this day should be set aside as one of general observance is a question that should be given some consideration, but certainly such a day as this might be made a day for the rallying and the giving of the sons of our historic institution.

In this connection, I further recommend, in as-much-as we have not recently published a triennial catalogue of Miami University, that in connection with the next annual catalogue of Miami University, a list of the Alumni and their present addresses be published. It might be well to prepare an entirely new catalogue. We are in touch with all the members of the Association and seek to have our Alumni records at the President's office revised annually.

## MIAMI PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the University are such as to merit the approval and command the respect of all the friends of the institution. The "Miami Student" is generally recognized by the college men of Ohio to be one of the strongest student publications issued by the students of any college in the State. It would seem advisable, if, instead of making it a monthly publication, it might be semi-monthly or weekly.

After a lapse of some years, "The Recensio," the annual publication of the Junior class, appears this year and reflects in a creditable way the life of the institution.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

The President is pleased to direct your attention to the fact that some of our Faculty members are producing in their chosen lines, publications that are commanding the attention of those who are professional readers. Dr. Hayes has in process of publication in the American Journal of Sociology a series of articles on Sociological Construction Lines. Prof. Hoke has written some articles for the press, and is preparing a work on Economic Geography. Specialization of this sort which manifests itself in production on the part of our Professors certainly should be encouraged. It means much to the institution as well as to them.

### RELIGIOUS WORK.

I am pleased to report that the work of the religious associations is in a very prosperous condition. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Woman's Christian Association are thriving organizations and are a great power for good in our student community.

It is to be hoped that, with the readjustment of class rooms by reason of our added facilities in Brice Hall, we may be able to give to these organizations a more suitable room than the one now occupied. The Young Men's Christian Association have determined to employ a college-bred man as General Secretary, who will give his whole time to religious work among the students during the coming year.

The Chapel services are required and are well attended. The President, each Thursday evening, has conducted a voluntary vesper prayer service, in which great interest has always been manifested. The University Services, the third Sunday of each month, are made as attractive and inspiring as possible, and are well patronized, not only by our own students and Faculties but by the students of the other institutions, as well as by our friends in the town. The moral and religious life of the institution was never more satisfactory. The personal influence of the student is felt in all the churches. The professors are active in church and religious work and make their influence count for all that is best. By a majority of eighty-five, the saloons were voted out of Oxford on the twenty-eighth day of February and henceforth this baneful influence will happily be lacking.

### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Literary Societies are still in existence, but have a hard fight against the Fraternities, which, though originally established for literary purposes, have in large measure become social organizations. It is pleasing, however, to be able to speak in high terms of the standards that obtain in the several Fraterni-

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

ties and to report that the ideals that govern them are far better now than they have been in previous years. The Fraternity House, however much we may see fit to question it, is evidently here to stay and is an important factor in our college life. It would be unwise to oppose the establishment of these houses and the existence of Fraternities, and it should be regarded as a privilege by those in authority so to direct the activities of these organizations as to bring the best possible results to the individual students and to the institution at large.

### STUDENTS' HOMES.

"Hepburn Hall," the new Dormitory for Women will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Summer Session. According to the direction of your body, the rules for the governance of this building will be left to the President and the Dean of Women.

The Men's Dormitories are not yet handled to the best possible advantage. There is a lack of authority in these buildings that is productive of many things undesirable. The President is not prepared to offer any solution of the problem other than that which has been proposed before. A member of the Faculty should be in each Dormitory and to him should be given the largest possible authority in the establishment of ideals and in the maintaining of order. The present method of renting rooms unfurnished to the students is not altogether satisfactory. Students provide their own furniture, and then it is impossible for us to use the dormitories for students who come to us for the brief six weeks' Summer Session. It is scarcely worth while for those who come for so short a time to buy their own furniture, and it has occurred to some in authority that it might be wise to consider the advisability of furnishing the rooms of the Men's Dormitories as we do of the Women's Hall and charge a slightly higher rent for the rooms. I commend this to your thoughtful consideration.

### MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Before closing this report, it is eminently fitting to speak in high terms of the work done by our Medical Director, Dr. Hugh M. Moore. Whatever doubt may have existed in the minds of any as to the wisdom of the appointment of such an officer must have been dispelled during the past year. There is no question but that the faithfulness of our Medical Director and his prompt and skillful attention given to threatening diseases saved us in two or three instances from a panic, which is always the inevitable result of diseases allowed to become epidemic.

In "Hepburn Hall" we shall have a room well isolated and well suited to hospital use for young women. Unfortunately, we have no such means of isolating and caring for our young men students. The Medical Director will suggest the advisability of



## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

erecting a small house, to be set apart for this purpose, and I commend his recommendation to your earnest consideration. The influence of the Medical Director in raising the moral standards by the private talks he has had with young men and young women can scarcely be over-estimated. He has been a power for good as well as a power for health.

### SUMMER SESSION.

In the week immediately following Commencement, our next Summer Session will begin. We are providing for this session on a larger scale than ever before, and the prospects are that we shall have a great enrollment. It is the desire of the management to make this Summer School more and more of larger service to the young people who come to our halls. Many who are here for the Summer never return to us, but they go out to speak well of the institution and send their pupils to us for regular courses. Others having come with the intention of remaining only for the Summer, often decide upon a college course as the result of the Summer's inspiration. This work merits the enthusiastic support and the cordial encouragement of all those who have the interests of the institution well at heart.

### DEGREES.

The University Senate has transmitted, through its Secretary, its recommendation for degrees which it respectfully asks shall be submitted to your Committee on Degrees.

In this connection, the President deems it proper to suggest the advisability in the future, as is done in most of the institutions, of requiring the presence of all those at Commencement time who are to receive honorary degrees.

### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

There is large educational value in the surroundings of a student body. A liberal appropriation was asked last year for buildings and grounds, and it is believed that it will be agreed by all that the money was expended to good advantage. Our buildings are in fairly good condition and our grounds well kept. There is, however, positively no limit to the expenditure of money to good advantage in such a work as this, and large appropriations will be needed the coming year.

### NEEDS.

In view of the approaching session of the Legislature of Ohio, it is well to consider at this time our needs for the immediate future. We have had our requests in the past granted because we have asked within reason. We must do likewise the coming year. We shall need as much for support as we already have. I do not believe it would be wise to ask for a large in-

## MIAMI UNIVERSITY

crease in our annual income. In order, however, to give to the Normal College the individuality it needs to make it a success, and at the same time to secure to the College or Liberal Arts its individuality, these two Departments of our work should be separated so far as the buildings they occupy are concerned. We should ask for \$75,000 for a new Normal College building, and we have a right to expect that the state will recognize this need and meet it.

If we are able yet to meet Mr. Carnegie's condition and secure our Library, the next great need after this and the Normal College building is a central heating plant. It is not economy to attempt to heat buildings as ours are heated at the present time by small individual plants. The interests of health and cleanliness, to say nothing of economy, demand a building for this purpose somewhat removed from those inhabited by teachers and students. Such a plant can be built and equipped for twenty thousand dollars.

### SIGMA CHI CONVENTION.

On the 28th of June, 1855, the Sigma Chi Fraternity was born at Miami University. It has become a great national organization, and will hold its convention in Cincinnati during the month of June. On Anniversary Day, the 28th, all the delegates, friends and local members of the Fraternity round about will make a pilgrimage to their shrine at "Old Miami." The officers and the rank and file of the Fraternity are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to this home coming. We ought not to disappoint them, and I recommend that we make ample provision to receive them as becomes an institution which enjoys our peculiar distinction as the "Mother of Fraternities."

### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to record my heartfelt appreciation of the cordial support given me at all times by my colleagues in the Faculties and by all the members of your Board. In return, I pledge for the future my undivided and untiring endeavor to perform to the best of my ability the important work committed to my hands.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY POTTER BENTON,

*President of Miami University.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

*Oxford, Ohio, June 13, 1905.*





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